

SPORTS

Baseball.

Standing of the Clubs

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	63	50	.558
Boston	63	51	.553
St. Louis	64	57	.529
Chicago	63	57	.525
Philadelphia	53	61	.465
Cincinnati	54	64	.458
Brooklyn	52	62	.461
Pittsburgh	52	63	.452

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	52	58	.486
Boston	59	51	.575
Washington	51	57	.511
Detroit	52	61	.504
Chicago	56	62	.488
New York	56	66	.459
St. Louis	53	56	.454
Cleveland	59	55	.534

Federal League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	57	52	.563
Chicago	66	52	.553
Baltimore	51	54	.520
Brooklyn	58	56	.508
Buffalo	57	57	.508
Kansas City	59	62	.471
St. Louis	53	67	.442
Pittsburgh	49	65	.430

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

National League

Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

American League

Philadelphia, 16; Cleveland, 3;
Detroit, 3; New York, 2;
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 6. First game;
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Second
game.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.

Federal League

Indianapolis, 4; Chicago, 6;
Baltimore, 2; Buffalo, 1.

GAMES TOMORROW

National League

Boston at Philadelphia;
New York at Brooklyn;
Pittsburgh at St. Louis;
Chicago at Cincinnati.

American League

Kansas City at St. Louis;
Indianapolis at Chicago;
Baltimore at Pittsburgh;
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

Federal League

St. Louis at St. Louis;
Indianapolis at Chicago;

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The Markets

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Chicago Board of Trade.
Chicago, Sept. 2.—Wet weather in the spring crop belt and official reports that the Canadian northwest would not yield within 74,000,000 bushels as much as last year had a bullish effect on the wheat market here. After opening 14¢ 6½¢ higher, the market underwent a decided sag and then rallied to slightly above last night's level.

The close was firm, 14¢ 9½¢ net higher.

Corn held steady. Quotations tended to keep within 3¢ range.

The close was steady, 14¢ 8½¢ above last night.

Oats were sustained by continued export demand.

Provisions lacked support. Higher prices for hogs failed to stimulate buying.

Chicago Closing Prices.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Closing prices on the board of trade:

Wheat—Sept. \$1.11; Dec. \$1.14½.

May, \$1.21½.

Corn—Dec., 73½¢; May, 75¢.

Oats—Dec., 52½¢; May, 53½¢.

Pork—Sept., \$20.00; Jan., \$22.50.

Lard—Oct., \$10.22; Jan., \$10.77.

Hogs—Oct., \$12.22; Jan., \$11.60.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Hogs—Receipts 20,000; market strong; bulk, \$9.19½.

9½¢; light, \$9.16½; 9.25¢; mixed, \$8.50.

9½¢; heavy, \$8.75½; 9.5¢; rough, \$8.75½; 9.5¢; pigs, \$5.00½; 5.25¢.

Cattle—Receipts 15,000; market steady; steers, \$16.10½; 16.30¢; steers, \$16.25½; 16.50¢; stockers and feeders, \$16.50½; 16.75¢; heifers, \$16.50½; 16.75¢; bulls, \$16.25½; calves, \$6.75½; 10.50¢.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000; market weak; sheep, \$14.00½; 15.00¢; lambs, \$5.00½; 5.25¢; lambs, \$5.75½; 7.00¢.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Sept. 2.—Hogs—Receipts 7,000; market higher; bulk, \$19.20½; 19.45¢; heavy, \$19.30½; 19.45¢; packers and butchers, \$19.25½; 19.50¢; light, \$19.15½; 19.45¢; pigs, \$8.00½; 8.25¢.

Cattle—Receipts 6,000; market steady; prime fed steers, \$19.75½.

10.50¢; dressed beef steers, \$18.00½.

9.65¢; western steers, \$18.00½.

9.65¢; western steers, \$18.00½.

9.65¢; stockers and feeders, \$16.25½; 16.50¢; bulls, \$16.25½; 16.50¢.

calves, \$6.75½; 10.50¢.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000; market higher; lambs, \$18.00½; 18.25¢; wethers, \$15.00½; 15.50¢; ewes, \$14.50½; 15.15¢.

Paris Bourse Closed.

Paris, Sept. 2 (2:35 p. m.)—The Paris bourse closed today.

New York Closing.

New York, Sept. 2.—Closing:

Mercantile paper steady; sterling ex-

change nominal; for cables, \$3.66 50.

for demand, \$3.65 50.

St. Louis Metals.

St. Louis, Sept. 2—lead quiet,

\$2.75; copper quiet, \$5.90.

WOOL MARKET SLOW LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES IS REPORTED

Boston, Sept. 2.—The activity of a fortnight has been succeeded this week by the inevitable lull that always sooner or later succeeds a period of brisk trading. Considerable wool is being packed at the various warehouses but the volume of new business accomplished has been only of moderate proportions.

Little change is reported in prices. The market for the immediate future, so far as supplies are concerned, has hardly more than a single phase, i. e., the supplies available here, although limited shipments are being made from England. As one looks forward into the more remote future and considers the hundreds of millions of pounds of Colonial wool ordinarily becoming available for consumption around the first of the year, a very great proportion of which has always been consumed by the European nations now at war with one another, the statistical situation appears less strong.

At the moment, wool buying is undoubtedly dictated by the necessity to cover for orders. When this is true, wool merchants receive their asking prices but when it is not true business is unlikely to result.

The manufacturers who own adequate supplies of dyestuffs today are in an exceptionally fortunate position. There were manufacturers who ordered widely and heavily of dyestuffs immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and these men are able to take orders today on a guaranteed delivery and consequently are getting business. On the other hand, other manufacturers appear less fortunate and consequently trading in wool is becoming more spotty.

While, as we have pointed out before, the wool trade has comparatively

little difficulty in securing credit, lines of business outside that of wool merchandising are having difficulties of this sort and its effect cannot but be felt in the wool market. It is safe to say that no one is able to obtain money at less than six per cent from his own bank and when he attempts to sell paper outside his own bank he finds money scarce and rates anywhere from seven to eight per cent. This condition, together with the dye-stuff problem, naturally tends to half trading in wool, as in other products.

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Testifies at Habeas Corpus Hearing That He Had Been Discharged from Mexican Army: Proceedings Are Lengthy.

(Special Dispatch to Evening Herald.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 2.—That he was a discharged soldier and not a refugee at the time he entered the United States is the position taken by General Jose Yanez Salazar in his fight for release from Fort Winslow through habeas corpus proceedings, hearing in which was begun today before Federal Judge W. H. Poppe.

General Salazar took the stand. He asserted that he was discharged from the Mexican Federal army before he crossed the boundary to this country, and that he was traveling as a civilian when arrested on a train in Texas near the border last January. In the course of his testimony Salazar gave a graphic description of the battle of Ojinaga in which Villa drove the remnants of Huerta's mighty army of the north across the Rio Grande.

The government contends that Salazar is a refugee of exactly the same status as the other prisoners interred at Fort Winslow and Fort Rosseros—that he had crossed the border as a member of a defeated force seeking refuge from the enemy in this country. Captain G. H. Estes, commanding at Fort Winslow, asked the court to approve of Salazar's honorable detention until there is assurance that the war in Mexico is over.

It is doubtful if the hearing will be completed today. United States District Attorney Summers Burkhardt, who is conducting the case for the government, has gone into the question of Salazar's status and the government's right to intern military refugees very thoroughly, and the proceedings promise to take up the better part of two days at least.

Eltego Boca, of Albuquerque, is Salazar's attorney. He had brought to this city with him general three witnesses in his favor. They are General Lopez, Colonel Parra and Captain Soto.

MALE POPULATION OF CUBA GOES TO COURT

Buenos Aires, Sept. 2.—The activity of a fortnight has been succeeded this week by the inevitable lull that always sooner or later succeeds a period of brisk trading. Considerable wool is being packed at the various warehouses but the volume of new business accomplished has been only of moderate proportions.

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